(Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 712, a bill to repeal the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

S. 722

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 722, a bill to strengthen and protect Medicare hospice programs.

S. 745

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 745, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to protect certain veterans who would otherwise be subject to a reduction in educational assistance benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 747

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 747, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to vehicle weight limitations applicable to the Interstate System, and for other purposes.

S. 752

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WEBB) were added as cosponsors of S. 752, a bill to establish a comprehensive interagency response to reduce lung cancer mortality in a timely manner.

S. 755

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 755, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an offset against income tax refunds to pay for restitution and other State judicial debts that are past due.

S. 770

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 770, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to ensure that employees are not misclassified as non-employees, and for other purposes.

S. 778

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 778, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to physician supervision of therapeutic hospital outpatient services.

S. 818

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 818, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare.

S. 829

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 829, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the Medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 830

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 830, a bill to establish partnerships to create or enhance educational and skills development pathways to 21st century careers, and for other purposes.

S. 838

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 838, a bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to clarify the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency with respect to certain sporting good articles, and to exempt those articles from a definition under that Act.

S.J. RES. 4

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 4, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which requires (except during time of war and subject to suspension by Congress) that the total amount of money expended by the United States during any fiscal year not exceed the amount of certain revenue received by the United States during such fiscal year and not to exceed 20 per cent of the gross national product of the United States during the previous calendar year.

S. RES. 80

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 80, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 116

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 116, a resolution to provide for expedited Senate consideration of certain nominations subject to advice and consent.

S. RES. 144

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 144, a resolution supporting early detection for breast cancer.

AMENDMENT NO. 212

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 212 intended to be proposed to S. 493, a bill to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 299

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 299 intended to be proposed to S. 493, a bill to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. TESTER:

S. 870. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify oil and hazardous substance liability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, on April 20, 2010, an explosion and fire destroyed BP's Deepwater Horizon oil rig, killing 11 workers and causing the largest oil spill in American history.

A year later, the well is capped and Americans who live near and rely on the Gulf of Mexico are still struggling with the ramifications of the Deepwater Horizon spill, while facing destruction from unprecedented storms ripping across the region. Meantime, BP, the second largest oil company in the United States who just reported 7.1 billion dollars in profits last quarter, is attempting to skirt their fines for this unprecedented disaster.

In early April, BP indicated it is exploring wording in the Federal Water Pollution Prevention Act or the Clean Water Act which allows the court to determine the fines by either the number of days of the incident, or by the number of barrels of oil spilled. Current law leaves the determination of which metric to use up to the court. In this case, the difference between these two metrics is enormous. At the low end, using the per-day charge of $32,500, BP could pay less than $3 million for the whole incident. This amount of money isn't sufficient to change BP's safety culture and improve its workplace and environmental safety.

Per barrel fines range from $1,000 to $4,300 per barrel. Under this metric, BP's fines would total between $5 billion and $18 billion, which is a much more appropriate fine for the environmental damage that was done.

We must address this outrageous loophole to prevent corporate polluters from skirting accountability and responsibility if they wreak havoc on our land and in our water. We must speak the only language that corporations understand and that is profit. These fines, which are the only penalties the corporation cannot write off on their taxes, are critically important to sending a message that pollution doesn't profit; that corporations act responsibly to protect workers and the resources they use. If we accept minimal fines, we are condoning this irresponsible behavior.

Many will argue that we don't need this legislation, because the court will fine them accordingly. But to date, the largest Clean Water Act fine ever levied was $13 million. $13 million is less than BP spent in 2009 on lobbying.

That is why I am introducing the Pollution Accountability Act of 2011, which requires the court to fine violators of the Clean Water Act whichever fine is higher, per day or per barrel. If you pollute, there will be consequences. There will be accountability. We will demand responsibility.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation and expeditiously passing it into law.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 872. A bill to amend the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act to modify the date as of which certain tribal land of the Lytton Rancheria of California is considered to be held in trust and to provide for the conduct of certain activities on the land; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce the Lytton Gaming Oversight Act. This legislation will ensure that regular process under Federal law is followed when Native American tribes take land into trust for operating gaming facilities.

Congress passed the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act in 2000, which included a provision to re-recognize the Lytton Band of Pomo Indians and allow them to acquire trust land in the San Francisco Bay area.

The Lytton Band has had a long and difficult history in my state, and by all accounts the Tribe deserved to be recognized and have a homeland.

But the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act did so in a way that was both controversial and unfair in how it granted an individual tribe an unprecedented exemption to the law.

The land taken into trust for the Lytton Band was miles away from their historical homeland and it treated the acquisition as if it was completed before 1988.

Why would something like that matter?

The answer is simple: the land the tribe acquired was home to an existing casino and 1988 is the year that Congress passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Therefore, by treating the land as if it were taken into trust before 1988, the Tribe is able to operate the casino outside the framework set up by Congress to govern how and where tribes may open casinos.

The Omnibus Indian Advancement Act set aside well-established rules and procedures, and left the government with little ability to regulate the Lytton Band's gaming operation.

The result: the Lytton Band acquired land and a casino without having to go through the normal oversight process. No local input. No community feedback and no consideration for the best interest of the region.

The Lytton Gaming Oversight Act would implement a reasonable solution to this problem.

It does so by taking two simple steps.

It protects the sovereignty of the Tribe by allowing continued operation of existing gaming activities, provided the tribe follows standards established by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act for gaming on newly-acquired lands in the future.

Secondly it protects the interest of the surrounding community by precluding any physical or operational expansion of the Tribe's current gaming facility unless the Tribe consults with locals and obtains the consent of the Governor and the Secretary of the Interior as required by current law.

The bill does not modify or eliminate the tribe's federal recognition status. It does not alter the trust status of the Tribe's land. It does not take away the Tribe's ability to conduct gaming through the standard process prescribed by current law.

Circumventing the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act process deprives local and tribal governments the ability to weigh in on this incredibly important issue.

A 2006 report entitled Gambling in the Golden State found serious problems associated with gambling establishments; casinos are associated with a 10 percent increase in violent crime, a 10 percent increase in bankruptcy rates, and a per capita increase of $15.34 for law enforcement.

If this bill is not approved, the Lytton Tribe could take the existing casino that serves as their reservation and turn it into a large Nevada-style gambling complex. In fact, this is exactly what was proposed in the summer of 2004. I am pleased that the tribe has abandoned the plan seeking a sizable Class III casino, but without this legislation the tribe could reverse their decision at any time.

Identical legislation passed this body in the past two Congresses. It had unanimous approval from both Democrats and Republicans. This is in large part because I have worked and negotiated with the Tribe to ensure that this legislation is fair and balanced.

The bill is simple, straightforward, and reasonable. It restores the intent of Congress and preserves the sovereignty of the Lytton Band.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and look forward to working with you to ensure its passage again in the coming year.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 872

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LYTTON RANCHERIA OF CALIFORNIA.

Section 819 of the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act (Public Law 106–568; 114 Stat. 2919) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''Notwithstanding'' and inserting the following:

''(a) ACCEPTANCE OF LAND.—Notwithstanding'';

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(b) DECLARATION.—The Secretary''; and

(3) by striking the third sentence and inserting the following:

''(c) TREATMENT OF LAND FOR PURPOSES OF CLASS II GAMING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Lytton Rancheria of California may conduct activities for class II gaming (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703)) on the land taken into trust under this section.

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Lytton Rancheria of California shall not expand the exterior physical measurements of any facility on the Lytton Rancheria in use for class II gaming activities on the date of enactment of this paragraph.

''(d) TREATMENT OF LAND FOR PURPOSES OF CLASS III GAMING.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), for purposes of class III gaming (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703)), the land taken into trust under this section shall be treated, for purposes of section 20 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2719), as if the land was acquired on October 9, 2003, the date on which the Secretary took the land into trust.''.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 159—HONORING THE MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY AND INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY WHO CARRIED OUT THE MISSION THAT KILLED OSAMA BIN LADEN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. REID of Nevada (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BLUMENTAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COATS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MILULSKI, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED of Rhode Island, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WEBB, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr.